

Mr Matthew Mearns

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1797.

[N^o 1834.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House,

Just received, and now selling, by
Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-Street, opp the
Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S,

An extensive Assortment of FINEST
GOODS, of the latest and most fashion-
able Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-
cloths, and Cashmeres—a great Variety
of Fancy Vesting—Stockings, Jeans and
Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes,
and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies'
and Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver HATS,
&c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE, BY

Jonathan Congdon,

At his Shop, a few Rods South of the Baptist
Meeting House, Providence,

One Hundred Dozen of Bartlett's
SCYTHES.

5th Month 29th, 1797.

BY Request, the Sub-

scriber proposes opening a
DRAWING-SCHOOL,

for Misses, on the 12th Day of this Month,

at his pleasant and retired Situation.

SAMUEL KING.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

A Middle aged Woman, accus-
tomed to the Care of an Infant, and
who can be well recommended, may
hear of an advantageous Situation in a
private Family, by applying to the
Printer, June 6.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY,

about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at
the long Wharf; she is well found, and may
be fitted for Sea at a small Expence. Apply
to

JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale,

Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, by the Bar-
rel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thousand, and
Pine and Hoghead Staves, &c.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

The Hon. **JABEZ BOWEN,**

GRAND MASTER.

The annual Meeting of

the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient

and Honorable Society of FREE AND

ACCEPTED MASON S, of the State

of Rhode-Island and Providence Plan-

tations, will be held at the State-House

in Newport, on Monday the 26th In-

stant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to

transact the necessary Business, and to

celebrate the Feast of St. John the

Baptist; when and where the Officers

and Members thereof, also the Master

and Wardens of Lodges under its Ju-

risdiction, and every Brother within

the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,

JOHN HANDY, Grand Sec'y.

June 6, 1797.

THE Subscribers, being appointed

by the Town-Council of New-

port, Commissioners, to receive and

examine the Claims, which may be

exhibited against the Estate of ABIGAIL

and REBECCA SANFORD, late of said

Newport, Spinners, deceased, repre-

Consular Office of the French Republic, for
the States of New Hampshire, Massachu-
setts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
Part of an Arret of the French Directory,
dated the 6th of Brumaire, 5th year, Nov.
21st, 1796. (O. S.)

It is ordered to carry into Execution the Law
of the 14th of Fructidor of the French Re-
public, in relation to the Goods, Wares and Merchan-
dize, shipped in Neutral Ports, on board of
Neutral Vessels, bound to France, will not be
admitted, but when accompanied with an au-
thentic Certificate, delivered by the Master,
Consuls or Agents of the French Re-
public, in said Ports, stating that said Goods
and Merchandise are not from the English
Manufactures.

By Order of the Minister of Foreign Rela-
tions, the above is made public, to caution all
Merchants or Owners of Neutral Vessels, and
Shippers in the Ports of New Hampshire,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecti-
cut, from shipping any Goods to France, without
the said Certificate, which upon proper Docu-
ments, shall be delivered, at the French Con-
sul's Office in Boston;

By the French Vice Consul in Newport,
Rhode Island;

By the Agent of the French Navy in New-
London, Connecticut. **MONARD.**

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the

Hoghead or Barrel,

St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hog-

head or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by

the Hoghead or Barrel,

BRANDEY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the

Hoghead or Barrel,

A few Hogheads of the first Quality Jamaica

SUGAR,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea,

about 35 Tons Burthen.

Also another Sloop, new, and complete for

Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Eundry Dwelling Houses, situated in dif-

ferent Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townships in the District of Maine,

which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD

and SILVER.

H. E.

Carries on the BAKING Business,
as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity
of SHIP and CABIN BREAD,
prepared for the longest Voyages, which he
will sell as cheap as any imported, equally
good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VEN-

DUE, on Thursday the 29th

of June next, at 11 o'Clock,

A. M. if not sold before at pri-

rate Sale, (if the Weather be

good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleasantly situated

real Estate of PELEG BARKER,

Esq; (deceased) situate South of

the Parade, and fronting Two

Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } Execu

CHARLES BARBER, } tors.

Newport, May 16, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India

and New England Rum, per Hoghead,

Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per

Barrel.

Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,

Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel,

OPINION OF
CHIEF JUSTICE ELLSWORTH,

In a case respecting British Debts, lately deter-
mined in the Circuit Court of the United
States for North-Carolina District.

It is submitted that the bond on which this
debt was brought, was executed by the de-
fendant to the plaintiff; and that the plain-
tiff has not been paid. But the defendant
pleads, that after the execution of the bond,
a war has existed in which the plaintiff was
enemy; and that during the war, this debt
was confiscated; and the money paid into
the treasury of the State. And the plaintiff
replies, that by the treaty which terminated
the war, it was stipulated, that "creditors on
either side, should meet with no lawful im-
pediment, to the recovery of bona fide debts
heretofore contracted."

Debts contracted to an alien, are not exting-
uished by the intervention of a war with his
nation. His remedy is suspended while the
war lasts, because it would be dangerous to
admit him into the country, or to correspond
with agents in it; and also because a transfer
of treasure from the country to his nation,
would diminish the ability of the former, and
increase that of the latter to prosecute the war.
But with the termination of hostilities, these
reasons and the suspension of the remedy,
cease.

As to the confiscation here alleged, it is
doubtless true, that enemy's debts to far as
conflicts in barring the creditor, and compell-
ing payment from the debtors for the use of
the public, can be confiscated; and that on
principles of equity, though perhaps not of
policy, they may be. For their confiscation
as well as that of property of any kind, may
serve as an indemnity for the expenses of war,
and as a security against future aggression.
That such confiscations have fallen into
disuse, has resulted not from the duty which
one nation, independent of treaties, owes to
another, but from commercial policy, which
Europeans have found a common, and indeed
a strong interest in supporting. Civil war,
which terminates in a reverence of empire,
does, perhaps less than any other, justify the
confiscation of debts; because of the special
relation and confidence subsisting, at the time
they were contracted. And it may have been
owing to this consideration, as well as others
that the American States, in the late revolu-
tion, to generally forbore to confiscate the
debts of British subjects. In Virginia, they
were only sequestered; in South Carolina, all
debts to whomsoever due were excepted, from
confiscation; as were in Georgia, those of
"British merchants, and others residing in
Great-Britain." And in the other States,
except this, I do not recollect that British
debts were touched.—Certain it is that the
recommendation of Congress on the subject
of confiscation, did not extend to them.—
North-Carolina, however, judging for herself
in a moment of severe pressure, exercised the
sovereign power of passing an act of confiscation,
which extended, among others, to the debts
of the plaintiff. Providing, however, at the
same time, as to all debts which should be
paid into the treasury under that act, that they
would indemnify the debtors, should they be
obliged to pay again.

Allowing then that the debt in question
was in fact and of right confiscated, can the
plaintiff recover by the treaty of 1793?

The 9th article of that treaty is in the fol-
lowing words: "It is agreed that the cre-
ditors on either side shall meet with no law-
ful impediment to the recovery of the full value
in sterling money of all bona fide debts hereto-
fore contracted."

There is no doubt but the debt in question,
was a "bona fide" debt, and heretofore con-
tracted, &c. prior to the treaty. To bring it
within the article, it is also requisite that the
debtor & creditor should have been on different
sides, with reference to the parties to the treaty;
and as the defendant was confessedly a citizen
of the United States, it must appear that the
plaintiff was subject of the King of Great-
Britain; and it is pretty clear, from the
pleadings, and the laws of the State, that they
were so. It is true that on the 4th of July
1776, when North-Carolina became an inde-
pendent State, they were inhabitants thereof,
though natives of Great-Britain; and they
might have been claimed and holden as en-
emy's, whenever were their sentiments or in-
clinations. But the State afterwards in 1777,
liberally gave to them with others similarly
circumstanced, the option of taking an oath
of allegiance, or of departing the State under
a prohibition to return, with the indulgence
of a time to test their claims, and collect and
remove their effects.—They chose the latter

and ever after adhered to the King of Great
Britain, and must therefore be regarded as on
the British side.

It is also pertinent to the inquiry, whether
the debt in question be within the before re-
cited article, to notice an objection which has
been stated by the defendant's counsel, viz.
that at the date of the treaty, what is now
sued for as a debt, was not a debt, but a
non-entity; payment having been made, and
a discharge effected, under the act of confisca-
tion; and therefore that the stipulation con-
cerning debts did not reach it.

In the first place, it is not true that in this
case there was no debt at the date of the treaty.
A debt is created by contract, and exists until
the contract is performed. Legislative inter-
ference, to exonerate a debtor from the per-
formance of his contract, whether upon or
without condition, or to take from the credi-
tor the protection of law, does not in strict-
ness, destroy the debt, though it may locally,
the remedy for it. The debt remains, and
in a foreign country, payment is frequently
enforced.

Secondly, it was manifestly the design of
the stipulation, that where debts had been
heretofore contracted, there should be no bar
to their recovery, from the operation of laws
passed subsequent to the contract. And to
adopt a narrow construction, would be to
leave creditors to a harder fate, than they
have been left to by any modern treaty.

Upon a view then of all the circumstances
of this case, it must be considered as one within
the stipulation, that there should be "no law-
ful impediment to a recovery." And it is
not to be doubted, that impediments created
by the act of confiscation, are lawful impedi-
ments. They must therefore be disregarded,
if the treaty is a rule of decision.—Whether
it is so or not, remains to be considered:—

Here it is contended, by the defendant's
counsel, that the confiscation act has not been
repealed by the treaty; that the treaty could
not repeal, or annul it; and therefore that it
remains in force, and secures the defendant.
And further, that a repeal of it would not
take from him a right vested to stand dis-
charged.

As to the opinion, that a treaty does not
annul a statute, so far as there is an interfe-
rence, it is unfounded. A statute is a decla-
ration of the public will, and of high autho-
rity: But it is controllable by the public will
subsequently declared. Hence the maxim,
that when two statutes are opposed to each
other, the latter abrogates the former. Nor
is it material, as to the effect of the public
will, what organ it is declared by—provided,
it be an organ constitutionally authorized to
make the declaration. A treaty, when it is
in fact made, is with regard to each nation
that is a party to it, a national act, an expres-
sion of the national will, as much so as a
statute can be. And it does, therefore, of
necessity, annul any prior statute, so far as
there is an interference. The supposition that
the public can have two wills, at the same
time, repugnant to each other—one expressed
by a statute, and another by a treaty, is ab-
surd.

The treaty now under consideration was
made on the part of the United States, by a
Congress composed of deputies from each
State, to whom were delegated by the articles
of confederation, expressly, "the sole and ex-
clusive right and power of entering into treat-
ies and alliances;" and being ratified and
made by them, it became a complete national
act, and the law of every State.

It, however, a subsequent session of this
State was at all necessary to make the treaty
law here, it has been had and repaired.—
By a statute passed in 1797, the treaty
was declared to be law in this State, and the
courts of law and equity were enjoined to go-
vern their decisions accordingly. And in
1799, was adopted here the present constitu-
tion of the United States, which declared, that
all treaties made, or which should be made,
under the authority of the United States,
should be the supreme law of the land; and
that the judges in every State should be bound
thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws
of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.
Surely then the treaty is now law in this State,
and the confiscation act, so far as the treaty
interferes with it, is annulled.

Still it is urged, that annulling the confisca-
tion act, cannot annul the defendant's right
of discharge, acquired while the act was in
force.

It is true, that the repeal of a law does not
make void what has been well done thereunder;
but it is also true, admitting, as it is here
contended by the defendant, that a discharge
is a right of property, that the only way to

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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GOODS, of the latest and most fashion-
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cloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety
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and Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver HATS,
&c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE, BY

Jonathan Congdon,

At his Shop, a few Rods South of the Baptist
Meeting House, Providence,

One Hundred Dozen of Bartlett's
SCYTHES.

5th Month 29th, 1797.

BY Request, the Sub-

scriber proposes opening a
DRAWING-SCHOOL,

for Misses, on the 12th Day of this Month,
at his pleasant and retired Situation.

SAMUEL KING.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

A Middle aged Woman, accus-
tomed to the Care of an Infant, and
who can be well recommended, may
hear of an advantageous Situation in a
private Family, by applying to the
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about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at
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The Hon. **JABEZ BOWEN,**
GRAND MASTER.

The annual Meeting of
the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient
and Honorable Society of FREE AND
ACCEPTED MASON'S, of the State
of Rhode-Island and Providence Plan-
tations, will be held at the State-House
in Newport, on Monday the 26th In-
stant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to
transact the necessary Business, and to
celebrate the Feast of St. John the
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and Members thereof, also the Master
and Wardens of Lodges under its Ju-
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the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,

JOHN HANDY, Grand Sec'y.

June 6, 1797.

THE Subscribers, being appointed
by the Town-Council of New-
port, Commissioners, to receive and
examine the Claims, which may be
exhibited against the Estate of ABIGAIL
and REBECCA SANFORD, late of said
Newport, Spinsters, deceased, repre-
sented insolvent—hereby request those
having any Demands against said Estate,
to exhibit the same to either of us with-
in Six Months from the Date hereof.

JONATHAN WILSON,
NORTON THURSTON.

Newport, 4th June, 1797.

Those indebted to said Estate are
desired to make Payment to

ROBERT ROGERS, Administrator,

Consular Office of the French Republic, for
the States of New Hampshire, Massachu-
setts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Extrait of an Arret of the French Directory,
dated the 1st of Frimaire, 5th year, Nov.
21st, 1796, (O S.)

"N. Order to carry into Execution the Law
against the Importation of English Goods
into France, all Goods, Wares and Merchan-
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Neutral Vessels, bound to France, will not be
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By the French Vice Consul in Newport,
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By the Agent of the French Navy in New-
London, Connecticut. **MOZARD.**

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the

Hoghead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hog-
head or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by
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BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the
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A few Hogheads of the first Quality Jamaica
SUGAR,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel,
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea,
about 30 Tons Burthen.

Also another Sloop, new, and complete for
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Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in dif-
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Two Townships in the District of Maine,
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He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD
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To be Sold, at PUBLIC VEN-

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All that pleasantly situated

real Estate of **PELEG BARKER,**

Esq; (deceased) situate South of

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Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } Executors

CHARLES BARKER, } tors.

Newport, May 16, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India

and New England Rum, per Hoghead,
Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per

Barrel.
Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel,
&c. &c.—as usual—Cheap for Cash.

OPINION OF

CHIEF JUSTICE ELLSWORTH,

In a case respecting British Debts, lately deter-
mined in the Circuit Court of the United
States for North-Carolina District.

IT is admitted that the bond on which this
action is brought, was executed by the de-
fendant to the plaintiff; and that the plain-
tiff has not been paid. But the defendant
pleads, that since the execution of the bond,
a war has existed in which the plaintiff were
enemies; and that during the war, this debt
was confiscated, and the money paid into
the treasury of the state. And the plaintiff's
reply, that, by the treaty which terminated
the war, it was stipulated, that "creditors on
either side, should meet with no lawful im-
pediment, to the recovery of bona fide debts
heretofore contracted."

Debts contracted to an alien, are not extin-
guished by the intervention of a war with his
nation. His remedy is suspended while the
war lasts, because it would be dangerous to
admission into the country, or to correspond
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of treasure from the country to his nation,
would diminish the ability of the former, and
increase that of the latter to prosecute the war.
But with the termination of hostilities, these
reasons and the suspension of the remedy,
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As to the confiscation here alleged, it is
doubtless true, that enemy's debts so far as
conflicts in barring the creditor, and compel-
ling payment from the debtors for the use of
the public, can be confiscated; and that on
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That such confiscations have fallen into dis-
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does, perhaps less than any other, justify the
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relation and confidence subsisting, at the time
they were contracted. And it may have been
owing to this consideration, as well as others
that the American states, in the late revolu-
tion, so generally forbore to confiscate the
debts of British subjects. In Virginia, they
were only sequestered; in South Carolina, all
debts to whomsoever due were excepted, from
confiscation; as were in Georgia, those of
"British merchants, and others residing in
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except this, I do not recollect that British
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North-Carolina, however, judging for herself
in a moment of severe pressure, exercised the so-
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which extended, among others, to the debts
of the plaintiff. Providing, however, at the
same time, as to all debts which should be
paid into the treasury under that act, that they
would indemnify the debtors, should they be
obliged to pay again.

Allowing then that the debt in question
was in fact and of right confiscated, can the
plaintiff recover by the treaty of 1783?

The 4th article of that treaty is in the fol-
lowing words. "It is agreed that the cre-
ditors on either side shall meet with no lawful
impediment to the recovery of the full value
in sterling money of all bona fide debts here-
tofore contracted."

There is no doubt but the debt in question,
was a "bona fide" debt, and heretofore con-
tracted, &c. prior to the treaty. To bring it
within the article, it is also requisite that the
debtor & creditor should have been on different
sides, with reference to the parties to the treaty;
and as the defendant was confessedly a citizen
of the United States, it must appear that the
plaintiff were subjects of the King of Great-
Britain; and it is pretty clear, from the
pleadings and the laws of the state, that they
were so. It is true that on the 4th of July
1776, when North-Carolina became an inde-
pendent state, they were inhabitants thereof,
though natives of Great-Britain; and they
might have been claimed and holden as citi-
zens, whatever were their sentiments or in-
clinations. But the state afterwards in 1777,
liberally gave to them with others similarly
circumstanced, the option of taking an oath
of allegiance, or of departing the state under
a prohibition to return, with the indulgence
of a time to sell their estates, and collect and
remove their effects.—They chose the latter—

and ever after adhered to the King of Great-
Britain, and must therefore be regarded as on
the British side.

It is also pertinent to the inquiry, whether
the debt in question be within the before re-
cited article, to notice an objection which has
been stated by the defendant's counsel, viz.
that at the date of the treaty, what is now
sued for as a debt, was not a debt, but a
non-entity; payment having been made, and
a discharge effected, under the act of confisca-
tion; and therefore that the stipulation con-
cerning debts did not reach it.

In the first place, it is not true that in this
case there was no debt at the date of the treaty.
A debt is created by contract, and exists until
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of this case, it must be considered as one within
the stipulation, that there should be "no law-
ful impediment to a recovery." And it is
not to be doubted, that impediments created
by the act of confiscation, are lawful impedi-
ments. They must therefore be disregarded,
if the treaty is a rule of decision.—Whether
it is so or not, remains to be considered:—

Here it is contended, by the defendant's
counsel, that the confiscation act has not been
repealed by the state; that the treaty could
not repeal, or annul it; and therefore that it
remains in force, and secures the defendant.
And further, that a repeal of it would not
take from him a right vested to stand dis-
charged.

As to the opinion, that a treaty does not
annul a statute, so far as there is an interfe-
rence, it is unfounded. A statute is a decla-
ration of the public will, and of high autho-
rity: But it is controllable by the public will
subsequently declared. Hence the maxim,
that when two statutes are opposed to each
other, the latter abrogates the former. Nor
is it material, as to the effect of the public
will, what organ it is declared by—provided,
it be an organ constitutionally authorized to
make the declaration. A treaty, when it is
in fact made, is with regard to each nation
that is a party to it, a national act, an expres-
sion of the national will, as much so as a
statute can be. And it does, therefore, of
necessity, annul any prior statute, so far as
there is an interference. The supposition that
the public can have two wills, at the same
time, repugnant to each other—one expressed
by a statute, and another by a treaty, is ab-
surd.

The treaty now under consideration was
made on the part of the United States, by a
Congress composed of deputies from each
state, to whom were delegated by the articles
of confederation, expressly, "the sole and ex-
clusive right and power of entering into trea-
ties and alliances;" and being ratified and
made by them, it became a complete national
act, and the law of every state.

It, however, a subsequent sanction of this
state was at all necessary to make the treaty
law here, it has been had and repeated.—

By a statute passed in 1787, the treaty
was declared to be law in this state, and the
courts of law and equity were enjoined to go-
vern their decisions accordingly. And in
1789, was adopted here the present constitu-
tion of the United States, which declared, that
all treaties made, or which should be made,
under the authority of the United States,
should be the supreme law of the land; and
that the judges in every state should be bound
thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws
of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.
Surely then the treaty is now law in this state,
and the confiscation act, so far as the treaty
interferes with it, is annulled.

Still it is urged, that annulling the confis-
cation act, cannot annul the defendant's right
of discharge, acquired while the act was in
force.

It is true, that the repeal of a law does not
make void what has been well done under it;
but it is also true, admitting the right here
claimed by the defendant, to be as substantial
as a right of property can be, that he may be

deprived of it, if the treaty so requires. It is just and frequent, in the adjustment of national differences, to concede for the safety of the State, the rights of individuals. And they are afterwards indemnified or not, according to circumstances. What is most material to be here noted is, that the right or obstacle in question, whatever it may amount to, has been created by law, and not by the creditors. It comes within the description of "lawful impediments." All of which, in this case, the treaty, as I apprehend, removes. Let judgment be for the Plaintiffs.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

We gave the numerical result of the divisions of Friday, in our extra paper of Saturday morning; the late hour at which the House broke up, and the pressure of interesting news prevented our giving the Yeas and Nays—upon the amendment, "A disposition to compensate for any injuries done to our neutral rights," the previous question, that is, shall the main question now be put, they were as follows:—Yeas, 52—Nays, 48.

The previous question being lost, Mr. Haven suggested the propriety of altering the expression of the amendment, to this form:—"Injuries which may have been committed on our neutral vessels," which was unanimously agreed to.

On the main question, the yeas and nays were, Yeas, 78—Nays, 21.

The question was then taken, upon Mr. Dayton's amendment, as modified:—Yeas, 58—Nays, 41.

Mr. Gallatin moved to omit a paragraph:—Yeas, 45—Nays, 53.

And finally, the yeas and nays were taken on the whole address, as amended.

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Barr, Baldwin, Bard, Bayard, Bradbury, Brooks, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Darvill, Davis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hooper, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Macbr, Millidge, Morgan, Nicholas, Onis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Skinner, Stanckton, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith (C), Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, A. Trigg, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—62.

NAYS.

Messrs. Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elinson, Fendley, Fowler, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hawley, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Mason, McClanahan, McDowell, New, Parker, Sigourney, W. Smith (P), Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Swanwick, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varum, Venable, R. Williams—36.

Messrs. Venable, Kittera, and Freeman, were appointed a Committee to wait upon the President, to know when and where he would receive the Address.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr. Venable, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, to know when and where he would receive the Address of the House of Representatives in answer to his Speech to both Houses at the opening of the session, reported that they had waited on the President, and that he had appointed this day at twelve o'clock, to receive the address at his own house.

A report was received from the Commissioners of the Federal City, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. LYON of Vermont said, the House had taken into a very silly custom of leaving their business, to attend to an absurd and unnecessary form of waiting on the President en masse—it was also as absurd to tend to know when he should be ready to receive their address, he thought the address ought to be sent at once, for he would not pay the President so bad a compliment as to suppose he was not always ready to receive communications—in fact it was his duty, and no one would accuse him in a direct way of neglecting it; he thought therefore, that if the messages of the House were sent by a single member, or by the Clerk it would do every bit as well; besides there was another objection, many members might not wish to go—those who did not approve of all things in an address might fear the imputation of inconsistency, for his own part he should be ashamed to make one in such a piece of mimicry; perhaps it was owing to his BLOOD not being of that high quality which a gentleman (Mr. Allen) had made such a noise about the other day; as to BLOOD while he was on it, he would own that he had no pretensions to OLDER ANCESTORS than any other people, he could not trace among his progenitors any of the courtiers of Oliver Cromwell, nor of those who barged wiches, or punished their horses for working on Sunday—he had no such exalted pretensions to WELL-BORN ancestry, he had indeed some pretensions to what he considered as much better kind, he was WELL BORN of a STOUT, HEARTY, HEALTHY woman, and sprung from the loins of a healthy man—and that he thought was, the best title to be called a WELL BORN, and where there were simple manners and probity, he did not know of any pretensions that could go higher; if gentlemen would however talk such nonsense about well born and ill-born, he would tell them to enjoy their dreams, he had for several years laughed at this ridicu-

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TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE interesting detail of those events, which have rendered the convention of Congress at this time indispensable, (communicated in your speech to both Houses) has excited in us the strongest emotions. Whilst we regret the occasion, we cannot omit to testify our approbation of the measure, and to pledge ourselves, that no considerations of private inconvenience shall prevent, on our part, a faithful discharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have constantly hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilst desolated by foreign wars, or convulsed by intestine divisions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquillity, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us; and it is now with extreme regret we find the measures of the French Republic tending to endanger a situation so desirable and interesting to our country.

Upon this occasion, we feel it our duty to express in the most explicit manner, the sensations which the present crisis has excited, and to assure you of our zealous co-operation in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

Although it is the first wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French Republic, and with all the world, yet we never will surrender those rights which belong to us as a nation; and, while we view with satisfaction the wisdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the measures of the Supreme Executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealousies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country, in the rejection of its minister. No attempts to wound our rights as a foreign State, will escape the notice of our constituents. They will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that decision, which shall convince the world that we are not a degraded people; that we can never submit to the demands of a foreign power, without examination, and without discussion.

Knowing as we do the confidence reposed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at any sentiments tending to derogate from that confidence. Such sentiments, wherever entertained, serve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the opinions of our constituents. An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their government, is an attempt to separate them from themselves; and although foreigners, who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emissaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Sensible as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the transactions disclosed in your communications, yet we think with you, that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States forbid the repetition of advances for preserving peace, we therefore receive, with the utmost satisfaction, your information, that a fresh attempt at negotiation will be instituted; and we cherish the hope that a mutual spirit of conciliation and a disposition on the part of France, to compensate for any injuries which may have been committed, upon

neutral rights, and on the part of the United States, to place France on grounds similar to those of other countries, in their relation and connection with us, if any inequalities shall be found to exist, will produce an accommodation, compatible with engagements, rights, duties and honor, of the United States. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavorable event that may occur, and to extricate ourselves from the consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you, that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed, the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so deliberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled which is derogatory to the honor and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished position, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

Soon after the House returned with an answer, which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction your candid approbation of the convention of Congress, and thank you for your assurance, that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration shall receive the attention which their importance demands, and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declarations of the Representatives of this nation, of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you gentlemen to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no event which I can foresee to be attainable by any exertions in the discharge of my duty, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction, as to conduct a negotiation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection to the mutual satisfaction of both nations; and whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly position of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other, in all our relations and connections, will produce an agreement to a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties, and honor of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.
United States, June 3, 1797.

After which W. Smith requested that the order for excluding strangers be read, which being done, the galleries were cleared, and the house in a committee of the whole, proceeded to consider some secret communications.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dent in the chair, and the speech of the President at the opening of the session having been read.

Mr. W. Smith said he wished to lay upon the table a number of resolutions, which it appeared, it should not be found advisable to carry the whole of them into effect, were at least worthy of discussion. He did not, however, at present, pledge himself to support the whole; they were as follows:

1st. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that further provision ought to be made for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. Resolved, That provision be made by law for completing and manning the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constitution.

3. Resolved, That provision be made by law for procuring by purchase, a further naval force, to consist of guns, and six ships of war of guns.

4. Resolved, That provision be made by law for empowering the President to employ the naval force of the United States as convoys to protect the trade thereof.

5. Resolved, &c. For regulating the arming of the merchant vessels of the United States.

6. Resolved, That the military establishment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment, a corps of artillery and engineers, and companies of dragoons.

7. Resolved, &c. For empowering the President to raise a provisional army to consist of

regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery and one regiment of dragoons, by commissioning the officers and by volunteers or enlistments, whenever the country shall, in his opinion, render the said army necessary for the protection and defence of the United States; provided, that neither the officers or soldiers shall receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service.

8. Resolved, &c. To authorize the President to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding dollars, to defray the expence which may arise in providing for the defence and security of the United States.

9. Resolved, &c. To raise a revenue adequate to the reimbursement within years of such sum as may be borrowed as aforesaid.

10. Resolved, &c. To provide for a limited time against the exportation of arms, ammunition and military and naval stores.

The resolutions having been read from the chair.

Mr. W. Smith moved the first of them.

After some debate, the question was put and carried, there being 61 votes in favour of it.

Mr. W. Smith moved the second Resolution. And after a debate of some length, the committee rose, and reported the two Resolutions, which the house took up and agreed to, and committees were appointed to report upon them, by bills or otherwise.

At a Court of the United States for the Middle Circuit in the District of Virginia, at the Capital in the city of Richmond, on Monday the twenty-second day of May, 1797:

Present, James Iredell, Esq; one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Cyrus Griffin, Esq; of the District of Virginia.

John Blair, Foreman, Thomas G. Peachy, Oway Bird, Thomas Thompson, Corbin Griffin, Richard Randolph, John Gibson, John McCrea, Thomas Newton, Edward Hack M'Isby, Robert Pollard, Joseph Selden, Robert Burton, Andrew Donald, Callihill Minnis, Thomas Tinfly and William Vaneusen, were sworn as the Grand Inquest for the body of the district, who having received their charge retired from the bar, and returned with the following presentment.

We of the Grand Jury of the United States for the District of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavouring at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom, and to increase or produce a foreign influence ruinous to the peace, happiness and independence of these United States.

JOHN BLAIR, Foreman.
A Copy;
Teste,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Ck.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

General Toussaint Louverture, commander of the French troops in St. Domingo, on his return to Gonaives after his victory at Mirabeau, in conversation with a gentleman now in this city, said that he was going to the Capital in a few days, with an intention to inform the Commission at that place calling to and disarming all the small privateers and stopping the depredations lately carried on against the Americans, whom he was further determined should be protected, and their cargo duly paid for, as he "was sensible they could do without them."

Extract of a letter, received from a respectable mercantile house at Naniz, dated 19th March, 1797.

We have considered ourselves, for some time past, as bordering upon the moment of breaking the Alliance with your Government; but are happy now in advising this fatal moment is very far distant.

"The new elections having lately taken place, we find one third of the legislative body to be composed of new members and believe them to be men of such character as feel the impression of the importance of our public welfare—sensible of the obligations due the interests of their country, in the preservation of an amicable understanding."

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Extra of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Montreal, dated 21st May.

"We have lately taken up a copy from your country, in the pay of Mr. Adet; it is called General M'Lean, was born in Rhode Island, and has been several times in this province last summer, to feel the pulse of the disaffected Canadians. This last visit, was so daring as to aim at surprising the garrison of Quebec, whilst the change of quarters of the different regiments was taking place, but he reckoned without his host—the plan was opened in his plan to at Quebec, it formed against him, and he is now in irons and will shortly be tried."

[A person by the name of David M'Le formerly resided in Providence; he is not a native of the State of Rhode-Island, but of M'Le subjects.]

June 8.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in the Appointment of Mr. C. Puckney to 4, and Messrs. D. and M. shall be 6.

Capt. White, in the American a merchant ship, arrived yesterday from Providence a letter, under cover—The ship, we under-

deprived of it, if the treaty so requires. It is just, liable and frequent, in the adjustment of national differences, to concede for the safety of the state, the rights of individuals. And they are afterwards indemnified or not, according to circumstances. What is most material to be here noted is, that the right or obstacle in question, whatever it may amount to, has been created by law, and not by the creditors. It comes within the description of "lawful impediments." All of which, in this case, the treaty, as I apprehend, removes. Let judgment be for the Plaintiffs.

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Mr. Galatin then moved to omit a paragraph:—Yeas, 45—Nays, 53.

And finally, the yeas and nays were taken on the whole address, as amended.

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Groves, Hanna, Harpers, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hoyer, Inlay, Kittera, Lyman, Macbir, Millege, Morgan, Nicholas, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Skinner, Smitnickson, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith (C.), Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, A. Trigg, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—62.

NAYS.

Messrs. Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claibourn, Clay, Clepton, Davis, Dawson, Elinendorff, Findley, Fowler, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Havens, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Maccon, McGlenachan, McDowell, New, Parker, Sigreaves, W. Smith (P.), Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Swanwick, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Vanum, Venable, R. Williams—36.

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neutral rights; and on the part of the United States, to place France on grounds similar to those of other countries, in their relation and connection with us, if any inequalities shall be found to exist, will produce an accommodation, compatible with engagements, rights, duties and honor, of the United States. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavourable event that may occur, and to extricate ourselves from the consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you, that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed, the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so deliberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled which is derogatory to the honor and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

Soon after the House returned with an answer, which is as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction your candid approbation of the convention of Congress, and thank you for your assurance, that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration shall receive the attention which their importance demands, and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declarations of the Representatives of this nation, of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you gentlemen to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no event which I can foresee to be attainable by any exertions in the discharge of my duty, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction, as to conduct a negotiation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a disposition of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection to the mutual satisfaction of both nations; and whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly position of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other, in all our relations and connections, will produce an agreement to a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties, and honour of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

After which W. Smith requested that the order for excluding strangers be read, which being done, the galleries were cleared, and the house in a committee of the whole, proceeded to consider some secret communications.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dent in the chair, and the speech of the President at the opening of the session having been read.

Mr. W. Smith said he wished to lay upon the table a number of resolutions, which it appeared, it should not be found advisable to carry the whole of them into effect, were at least worthy of discussion. He did not, however, at present, pledge himself to support the whole: they were as follow:

1st. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that further provision ought to be made for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. Resolved, That provision be made by law for completing and manning the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation.

3. Resolved, That provision be made by law for procuring by purchase, a further naval force, to consist of guns, and six sloops of war of guns.

4. Resolved, That provision be made by law for empowering the President to employ the naval force of the United States as convoys to protect the trade thereof.

5. Resolved, &c. For regulating the arming of the merchant vessels of the United States.

6. Resolved, That the military establishment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment, a corps of artilleryists and engineers, and companies of dragoons.

7. Resolved, &c. For empowering the President to raise a provisional army to consist of

regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery and one regiment of dragoons, by commissioning the officers and by volunteers or enlistments, whenever the country shall, in his opinion, render the said army necessary for the protection and defence of the United States; provided, that neither the officers or soldiers shall receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service.

8. Resolved, &c. To authorize the President to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding dollars, to defray the expense which may arise in providing for the defence and security of the United States.

9. Resolved, &c. To raise a revenue adequate to the reimbursement within years of such sum as may be borrowed as aforesaid.

10. Resolved, &c. To provide for a limited time against the exportation of arms, ammunition and military and naval stores.

The resolutions having been read from the chair.

Mr. W. Smith moved the first of them.

After some debate, the question was put and carried, there being 61 votes in favour of it.

Mr. W. Smith moved the second Resolution. And after a debate of some length, the committee rose, reported the two Resolutions, which the house took up and agreed to, and committees were appointed to report upon them, by bills or otherwise.

At a Court of the United States for the Middle Circuit in the District of Virginia, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the twenty-second day of May, 1797;

Present,

James Iredell, Esq; one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Cyrus Griffin, Esq; of the District of Virginia.

John Blair, Foreman, Thomas G. Peachy, Olway Bird, Thomas Thompson, Corbin Griffin, Richard Randolph, John Gibson, John M'Crea, Thomas Newton, Edward Hack M'Isby, Robert Pollard, Joseph Selden, Robert Burton, Andrew Donald, Callihill Minnis, Thomas Tinsley and William Vanneerson, were sworn as the Grand Inquest for the body of the district, who having received their charge retired from the bar, and returned with the following presentment.

We of the Grand Jury of the United States for the District of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavouring at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom, and to increase or produce a foreign influence ruinous to the peace, happiness and independence of these United States.

JOHN BLAIR, Foreman.

A Copy;

Tell,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

General Toussaint Louverture, commander of the French troops in St. Domingo, on his return to Gonaives after his victory at Mirabeau, in conversation with a gentleman now in this city, said that he was going to the Cape in a few days, with an intention to insist on the Commission at that place calling in and disarming all the small privateers and stopping the depredations lately carried on against the Americans, whom he was further determined should be protected, and their cargo duly paid for, as he "was sensible they could not do without them."

Extract of a letter, received from a respectable mercantile house at Nantz, dated 19th March, 1797.

We have considered ourselves, for some time past, as bordering upon the moment of breaking the Alliance with your Government; but are happy now in advising this fatal moment is very far distant.

"The new elections having lately taken place, we find one third of the legislative body to be composed of new members and believe them to be men of such character as feel the impression of the importance of our public welfare—sensible of the obligations due the interests of their country, in the preservation of an amicable understanding."

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Montreal, dated 21st May.

"We have lately taken up a spy from your country, in the pay of Mr. Adet: he is called General M'Lean, was born in Rhode Island, and has been several times in this province last summer, to feel the pulse of the disaffected Canadians. This last visit, he was so daring as to aim at surprising the Garrison of Quebec, whilst the change of quarters of the different regiments was taking place, but he reckoned without his host—the first man he opened his plan to at Quebec, informed against him, and he is now in irons, and will shortly be tried."

[A person by the name of David M'Lean formerly resided in Providence; he is not a native of the State of Rhode-Island, but of Massachusetts.]

June 8.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in the Appointment of Mr. C. C. Pinckney to 4, and Messrs. Dana and Marshall 22 to 6.

Capt. White, in the American armed ship, Suffolk, arrived yesterday from Jamaica with a letter, under convoy—The ship, we under-

and was threatened by many piratical boats; but her guns taught them CIVILITY.

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trip, which was condemned at the Havana, arrived yesterday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us, that one of the Carthagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he sailed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars, besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above, is also received by Capt. White, of the Suffolk, who, in the lat. of 28, between the Florida shore and the Bahama banks, fell in with three Spanish frigates, and a four gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattering vessels of the above convoy; as the English, not being able to man the whole had flung several of the ships of their *valuables*, and then let them go—This was communicated to Capt. White by the Spanish commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by Capt. Church, of his Majesty's frigate Topaz, who, on the 21st inst. boarded Capt. White, and gave him similar information to the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken, was supposed to be about 25.

We have been favored with the following copy of the proclamation referred to by Mr. Harper in his speech on Monday last. Our correspondent assures us we may give it as authentic.

By Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, of His Majesty's ships and vessels, at and about Jamaica and the Bahama Islands, &c. &c.

I have been represented to me that many American seamen have been impressed from vessels belonging to the United States of America, and in several instances no regard paid to protections properly authenticated.

You are hereby required and directed to give the most positive orders to all officers, that may hereafter be employed upon the impress service, not to impress American seamen from vessels belonging to the United States of America, and that the officers so employed do pay the strictest attention to protections that may appear to them to be authentic.

Given on board his Majesty's ship Queen, the 29th Jan. 1797.
(Signed) H. PARKER.
To the respective Captains of the Squadron.

BOSTON, June 7.
Late important Intelligence!

Yesterday afternoon, arrived here the ship Telamachus, Capt. Prentiss, in 30 days from Liverpool; by whom we have received London papers to May 4th—which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received.—These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to Americans, contains well corroborated accounts, that Preliminaries of Peace, had been signed between the Emperor and the French Republic; having been concluded by the Arch Duke Charles, and General Buonaparte. The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 25 and 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quick silver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence, are:—First, Mr. Fox, in the British H. of C. the 3^d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it.—Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April, in a message to the Council of 500, say; a despatch from General Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript: "A courier which I received this moment from Gen. Buonaparte, announces me the signing of the preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor." This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a speedy Peace.—Third, The Directory in another message on the same day, to the Council of 500, respecting the French colonies, say, "The Constitution ought not to be put in activity until after Peace; but every thing announces that this Peace will be concluded in less than a month." &c. It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above event, as early as Gen. Moreau, was, that Gen. B. in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the Courier be sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Fischer's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris.—Fourth, Gen. Vernier, Gov. of Strasbourg, (on the Rhine) announced by the sound of trumpet, on the 24th April, a letter from Gen. Regnier to Gen. Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, General, that the Preliminaries of a peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasbourg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the Peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of *vive la Paix! vive la Republique!*—Fifth, Gen. Le Clerc, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two Generals settling the preliminary terms of Peace.—Gen. Buonaparte

required, that the formal acknowledgement of the French Republic, by the Emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the Republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us, that Peace now exists between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany.

It will be asked does the Peace include G. Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head. A Paris paper of April 26, says, "the Directory also reckons on a Peace with England." And on the 21 of May, the British Parliament voted a 885,000 l. loan to the Emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000 l. to be raised on account of the Emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made Peace; the officiality of which Mr. P. seemed unsatisfied with; but told the House, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. Gen. Moreau's attacked and carried at noon day the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock planted the tricoloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl which they had defended for 52 days against Prince Charles and all the vigour of his veteran army.—Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet the 15th April. On that day, when Admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers, as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crew followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing.—They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foremast arm in terror to the unpopular of the fleet—Deputies from each ship prepared on board Queen Charlotte, a fit race; and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of Admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect.—The demands of the mutineers were an advance of pay to 35th per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the dismissal of several obnoxious officers. These demands created the most alarming apprehension in the British ministry; but they were complied with in their fullest extent—Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the King: On which they all returned to their duty.—The contagion spread through every port in England; but at the sailing of the Telamachus, order had been restored.

A new loan, for 18,000,000 l. was carried in the House of Commons, May 2 1793 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

NEWPORT, JUNE 13.

Left Tuesday being the annual Election for Town Officers, FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq; was chosen Moderator, and the following Persons were chosen to the Offices prefixed to their respective Names, viz.

Town-Clerk, Jonathan Almy.
Town Council, Thomas Freebody, George Sears, William Tew, John Gardner, Edward Simmons, and William Tripp.
Town-Sergeant, Thomas Melvill.
Town-Treasurer, Edmund Townsend.
Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Billings Coggeshall, and Samuel Melvill.

Vendue Masters, John Gardner, Benjamin Syer, Thomas Howland, Silas Dean, and John Thurston.

Assessors of Rates, Samuel Johnson, Nicholas Taylor, and Walter Nichols.

Packers of Beef, Pork, and Fish Jonathan Chadwick, Robert Carter, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Maccumber, William Lyon, Billings Coggeshall, John Price, Robert Dunham, Joseph Thurston, James Carter, William Tayer, John Newton, Elisha Norton, William Borden, and William Oman.

Pound Keeper, William Stall.

Clerk of the Red Market, Samuel Carr, (Ferryman.)
Clerk of the Brick Market, Job Greenman.

Surgeons of High Ways, Edward Perry, Walter Nichols, John Thurston, Silas Dean, Job Townsend, John Yeomans, Joseph Bois, jun. Edward Thurston, James Anthony, Solomon Littlefield, William Burroughs, Samuel Johnson, Edward Stanhope, and Asaiah Albrow.

Overseers of the Poor and Work House, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and William Tilley.

Sealers of Leather, William Prior, and Thomas Mumford.

Valuers of Estates when disputed in writing, Henry Bois, Thomas Freebody, and William Langley.

Constables, Daniel Dunham, John Richards, and James Tew.

Viewers of Fences, Robert Taylor, Benjamin Whitour, and John Pruman.

Guagers of Casks, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Maccumber, Robert Dunham, and John Newton.

Overseers of the Small Pox, Thomas Townsend, Benjamin Barker, Henry Peckham, and John Warren.

Field Drivers, William Burroughs, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Howland, George Hunt, Benjamin Coggeshall, Daniel Burney, Benjamin Gould, James Tennant, Daniel Vaughan, and Thomas Weaver.

Inspectors of Charcoal, William Burroughs, John Thurston, Giles Sanford, Ephraim Maccumber, and William Borden.

Surveyors of Bark, Robert Taylor, John Thurston, and William Tripp.

Corders of Bark, Ephraim Maccumber, Benjamin Dunham, Christopher Bonnet, Samuel Tripp, Edward Read, and John Tayer.

Corders of Wood, Joseph Dunham, John Tayer, Adam White, Daniel Burney, Thomas Devana, Samuel Tripp, William Read, Benjamin Dunham, Eleazer Read, George Heaknefs, Elijah Tomkins, Joshua Davis, Walter Burns, Gregory Swazy, John Read, Benjamin Mafon, Henry Gadding, Thomas Evans, Gideon Weaver, and Benjamin Nichols.

Town Audit, Caleb Gardner, John G. Winton, George Sears, and Samuel Sanford.

Inspectors of Nuisances, Thomas Weaver, Silas Dean, William Freebody, Samuel Carr (Ferryman) and Benjamin Reynolds.

Surveyors of Lumber, in which is included Shingles and Clapboards, John Green, Thomas Hudson, Jesse Littlebridge, Samuel Burroughs, James Tew, and Daniel Dunham.

Surveyors and Cutters of Hoops, Staves, and Heading, Billings Coggeshall, William Lyon, Robert Dunham, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Maccumber, Robert Carter, Joseph Thurston, John Price, John Newton, James Carter, William Tayer, and Elisha Norton.

Inspectors of Firewood and Charcoal, John Thurston, William Borden, John Warren, and Thomas Arnold.

Surveyors of Wharf Lots and Round Timber, John Greene.

Surveyors of Ship Timber and Oak Plank, William Giddard, Joseph Pike, and William Lee.

Drummer, Benjamin Lawton.

Surveyors of Joiner's Lumber, Edmund Townsend, Walter Nichols, James Taylor, Job Townsend, and Robert Lawton, jun.

Fire Wardens, Thomas Freebody, George Champlin, Caleb Gardner, Francis Malbone, Thomas G. Pruman, John L. Bois, Oliver R. Warner, George Gibbs, Robert Taylor, John Sloum, Daniel Lyman, and Samuel Vernon, jun.

Overseer of Stone and Gravel Ballast, Thomas Freebody.

To superintend and have the Care of the Fire Hooks and Ladders, Isaac Manchester, Nathaniel Swinburne, Daniel Vaughan, Edward Thurston, Henry Peckham, Elisha Peckham, Sheffem Atwood, and Samuel Carr.

Keeper of the Alms and Work-House, George Perry.

DIED—In this Town, on Saturday last, Mr. OLIVER CORNELL, in the 38th Year of his Age. In his Death the Public have lost a useful Citizen, possessing a very amiable Character through Life, and his Friends and Family a worthy Friend and Companion, whose early Death will long be regretted; but we trust their Loss, will be his Gain.

—A Providence, on Saturday last, Mr. J. B. KENNA, of the Theatre.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

LIBERTY, liberty, and property, says the Law, are the rights of Citizens.—Security in the first, protection in the second, a peaceable, quiet, and undisturbed enjoyment of the third, are the Civil advantages; advantages of which we boast.—Law (Municipal) is said to be "permanent, uniform, and universal;" to dispense her favours with an equal hand; where one enjoys her, another, in the like circumstances, may enjoy her.—When she becomes capricious and partial, adieu ye angel forms of peace and repose.—While you are disembodied from reality, let us no longer pursue the chival, flowery prospect; it is a phantom of delusive hue.

RIGHT! insatiable found I thou art, then, enrobed in the illustrious habits of Prerogative! I no longer devote my feelings to your smiles.—Let me retire to the Cottage, and exhaust my days in tranquillity and solitude.

Liberty, which rests upon Law, as the Universe upon God the Creator, must be defined by the privileges of others.—As I in this respect, are equal, and must not interfere.—To invade the possessions of a member of society: to nullify the advantages which the law assigns him thereof; as it is repugnant to civil economy, and social discipline, so in a Community professing civilization, and moving by law, it is wild, pernicious and intolerable.—But when to injury is added intolerance and violence, let those who feel the principles of society, and are duly impressed with the necessity of law, silently contemplate the evil, lament its extension, and the degeneracy of the political State—but let not, O let not, the individual, against whom, in particular, such aggravations are bent; be left to property, to do himself in the assertion of his rights, to wanting to himself; let him not, I say, resign himself to silent, listless, and dejected contemplation; let him not turn, with Christian, and Republican resignation, from groveling, glaring abuse, while his vital currents thrill with life.

True, indeed, the unhappy physician, while exercising the (though bloody) instruments of health, may be called cruel and obdurate; but he is wretched! his heart may yearn in the agonies of compassion; the tender, generous, virgin may faint, and fall, by his side, but she will revive, smile, and rapturously applaud the deed.

P. M. M.
June 12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.
Disrib of Newports, June 12.

ENTERED.	From
Brig Eunice, Lunelo,	Havanna
Rambler, Carr,	Ditto
Polly, Brown,	Ditto
Stork, Soalding,	Ditto
Ruth, Wardwell,	Port au Prince
Snow Whim, Read,	Havanna
Sloop Swallow, Chaloner,	Boston
Concord, Cahoon,	New York

CLEARED.

For	
Snow Elizabeth, Robinson,	Bordeaux
Schooner Swallow, Littlefield,	Stonington
Sloop Fam, Bliss,	New York

Bank of Rhode-Island.
THE Stockholders are notified, that in Pursuance of the 9th Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi Annual Dividend, will be declared and paid, on Monday the third Day of July next.
By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, Cashier.
Newport, June 13 1797.

MR. TURNER will
open his DANCING-SCHOOL, To morrow, the 14th Instant.
Newport, June 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,
A LARGE Dwelling-House,
with a commodious Shop and Store, situated on the West Side of Thames-Street, opposite the North Church Lane; as good a Stand for Business as any one in said Street, and improved at present by Mr. THOMAS RUMRELL.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to
J. BOURS.
Newport, June 13, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A FEW Puncheons of 23 and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.
June 12.

FOR SALE,
A DWELLING-HOUSE, next Northward of Mrs. Miller's, together with an adjoining Lot of Land, extending North and South One Hundred and Thirty Feet, and East and West Forty Feet. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, at his House at the Foot of the Old Church Lane.
All Persons who have any Demands on me, I request to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to me by Book, Note, or otherwise, I desire they would call and settle the same without Delay.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.
Newport, June 13, 1797.

THEATRE—NEWPORT:
Exhibition of innocent Amusements—by the celebrated Mr. MACINNIS, from LONDON.
This is to acquaint the CURIOUS, that there will be presented,
This EVENING, June 13, 1797.
And every Evening this Week (except Saturday.)
A GRAND MEDLEY OF ENTERTAINMENTS:
Consisting of surprizing Deceptions, Philosophical Experiments, &c.
Calculated to gratify the EYES of the Spectators.
Box, 3s. PITT, 1/6. GALLERY 9d.
Doors to be open at 7 o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at 8.
Tickets may be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre, on the Days of Performance, from 3 o'Clock until the Curtain rises.

ATLAS.
Will Cover this Season,
at the Stable of the Subscriber, the elegant young Horse ATLAS—bred by the noted imported English Horse NIMON, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the single Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will insure them to the Season; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a reasonable Price.
JOHN TOWN-SEND.
Newport May 21 1797.

band was threatened by many piratical boats; but her guns taught them CIVILITY.

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trip, which was condemned at the Havana, arrived yesterday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us, that one of the Carthagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he failed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars, besides other valuable property.

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Given on board his Majesty's ship Queen, the 29th Jan. 1797.

(Signed) H. PARKER.

To the respective Captains of the Squadron.

BOSTON. June 7.

Late important Intelligence!

Yesterday afternoon, arrived here the ship Telamachus, Capt. Prensif, in 30 days from Liverpool; by whom we have received London papers to May 4th—which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received.—These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to Americans, contains well-corroborated accounts, that Preliminaries of Peace, had been signed between the Emperor and the French Republic; having been concluded by the Arch Duke Charles, and General Buonaparte. The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 25 and 30,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quick silver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence, are:—First, Mr. Fox, in the British H. of C. the 3^d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it.—Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April, in a message to the Council of 500, say; a despatch from General Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript: "A courier which I received this moment from Gen. Buonaparte, announces me the signing of the preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor." This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a speedy Peace.—Third, The Directory in another message on the same day, to the Council of 500, respecting the French colonies, say, "The Constitution ought not to be put in activity until after Peace; but every thing announces that this Peace will be concluded in less than a month." &c. It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above event, as early as Gen. Moreau, was, that Gen. B. in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the Courier to be sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris.—Fourth, Gen. Vernier, Gov. of Strasbourg, (on the Rhine) announced by the sound of trumpet, on the 24th April, a letter from Gen. Regnio to Gen. Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, General, that the Preliminaries of a peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasbourg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the Peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of vive la Paix! vive la Republic!—Fifth, Gen. Le Clerc, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two Generals settling the preliminary terms of Peace.—Gen. Buonaparte

required, that the formal acknowledgement of the French Republic, by the Emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the Republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us, that Peace now exists between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany.

It will be asked does the Peace include G. Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head. A Paris paper of April 26, says, "the Directory also reckons on a Peace with England." And on the 21 of May, the British Parliament voted 1 885 000 l. loan to the Emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000 l. to be raised on account of the Emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made Peace; the officiality of which Mr. P. seemed unsatisfied with; but told the House, it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. Gen. Moreau's attacked and carried at noon day the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock planted the tricoloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl which they had defended for 52 days against Prince Charles and all the vigour of his veteran army.—Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet the 15th April. On that day, when Admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers, as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crew followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing.—They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard arm in terror to the unpopular of the fleet.—Deputies from each ship repaired on board Queen Charlotte, a fleet rate; and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of Admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect.—The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers. These demands created the most alarming apprehension in the British ministry; but they were complied with in their fullest extent—Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the King: On which they all returned to their duty.—The contagion spread through every port in England; but at the sailing of the Telemaachus, order had been restored.

A new loan, for 18 000,000 l. was carried in the House of Commons, May 2 1793 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

NEWPORT, JUNE 15.

Left Tuesday being the annual Election for Town Officers, FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq; was chosen Moderator, and the following Persons were chosen to the Offices prefixed to their respective Names, viz.

Town-Clerk, Jonathan Almy.

Town Council, Thomas Freebody, George Sears, William Tew, John Gardner, Edward Simmons, and William Tripp.

Town-Sergeant, Thomas Melvill.

Town-Treasurer, Edmund Townsend.

Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Billings Coggeshall, and Samuel Melvill.

Vendue Masters, John Gardner, Benjamin Sayer, Thomas Howland, Silas Dean, and John Thurston.

Assessors of Rates, Samuel Johnson, Nicholas Taylor, and Walter Nichols.

Packers of Beef, Pork, and Fish Jonathan Chadwick, Robert Carter, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Maccumber, William Lyon, Billings Coggeshall, John Price, Robert Dunham, Joseph Thurston, James Carter, William Tayer, John Newton, Elisha Norton, William Borden, and William Oman.

Pound Keeper, William Stall.

Clerk of the Red Market, Samuel Carr, (Ferryman)

Clerk of the Brick Market, Job Greenman.

Surveyors of High Ways, Edward Perry, Walter Nichols, John Thurston, Silas Dean, Job Townsend, John Ycomans, Joseph Bots, jun. Edward Thurston, James Anthony, Solomon Littlefield, William Burroughs, Samuel Johnson, Edward Stanhope, and Azariah Albrow.

Overseers of the Poor and Work House, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, and William Tilley.

Sealers of Leather, William Prior, and Thomas Mumord.

Valuers of Estates when disputed in writing, Henry Bots, Thomas Freebody, and William Langley.

Constables, Daniel Dunham, John Richards, and James Tew.

Viewers of Fences, Robert Taylor, Benjamin Wilbour, and John Pitman.

Guagers of Casks, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Lawton, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Maccumber, Robert Dunham, and John Newton.

Overseers of the Small Pox, Thomas Townsend, Benjamin Barker, Henry Peckham, and John Warren.

Field Drivers, William Burroughs, Thomas Arnold, Thomas Horswell, George Huat, Benjamin Coggeshall, Daniel Barney, Benjamin Gould, James Tennant, Daniel Vaughan, and Thomas Weaver.

Inspectors of Charcoal, William Burroughs, John Thurston, Giles Sanford, Ephraim Maccumber, and William Borden.

Surveyors of Bark, Robert Taylor, John Thurston, and William Tripp.

Corders of Bark, Ephraim Maccumber, Benjamin Dunham, Christopher Bennet, Samuel Tripp, E. & T. Read, and John Tayer.

Corders of Wood, Joseph Dunham, John Tayer, Adam Wile, Daniel Barney, Thomas D. Vans, Samuel Tripp, William Read, Benjamin Dunham, Eleazer Read, George Heaknefs, Elisha Tomkins, Joshua Davis, Walter Burns, Gregory Swazy, John Read, Benjamin Mafon, Henry Gadding, Thomas Evans, Gideon Weaver, and Benjamin Nichols.

Town Audit, Caleb Gardner, John G. Wanton, George Sears, and Samuel Sanford.

Inspectors of Nuisances, Thomas Weaver, Silas Dean, William Freebody, Samuel Carr (Ferryman) and Benjamin Reynolds.

Surveyors of Lumber, in which is included Shingles and Clapboards, John Green, Thomas Hudson, Jesse Littlebridge, Samuel Burroughs, James Tew, and Daniel Dunham.

Surveyors and Cutlers of Hoops, Staves, and Heading, Billings Coggeshall, William Lyon, Robert Dunham, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Maccumber, Robert Carter, Joseph Thurston, John Price, John Newton, James Carter, William Tayer, and Elisha Norton.

Inspectors of Firewood and Charcoal, John Thurston, William Borden, John Warren, and Thomas Arnold.

Surveyors of Wharf Logs and Round Timber, John Greene.

Surveyors of Ship Timber and Oak Plank, William Goddard, Joseph Pike, and William Lee.

Drummer, Benjamin Lawton.

Surveyors of Joiner's Lumber, Edmund Townsend, Walter Nichols, James Taylor, Job Townsend, and Robert Lawton, jun.

Fire Wards, Thomas Freebody, George Champlin, Caleb Gardner, Francis Malbone, Thomas G. Pitman, John L. Bots, Oliver R. Warner, George Gibbs, Robert Taylor, John Slocum, Daniel Lyman, and Samuel Vernon, jun.

Overseer of Stone and Gravel Ballast, Thomas Freebody.

To superintend and have the Care of the Fire Hooks and Ladders, Isaac Manchester, Nathaniel Swinburne, Daniel Vaughan, Edward Thurston, Henry Peckham, Elisha Peckham, Sheffield Atwood, and Samuel Carr.

Keeper of the Alms and Work-House, George Perry.

DIED.—In this Town, on Saturday last, Mr. OLIVER CORNELL, in the 38th Year of his Age. In his Death the Public have lost a useful Citizen, possessing a very amiable Character through Life, and his Friends and Family a worthy Friend and Companion, whose early Death will long be regretted; but we trust their Loss, will be his Gain.

—A Providence, on Saturday last, Mr. J. B. KENNA, of the Theatre.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

LIBERTY, liberty, and property, says the Law, are the rights of Citizens.—Security in the first, protection in the second; a peaceable, quiet, and undisturbed enjoyment of the third, are the Civil advantages; advantages of which we boast.—Law (Municipal) is said to be "permanent, uniform, and universal;" to dispense her favours with an equal hand; where one enjoys her, another, in the like circumstances, may enjoy her.—When she becomes capricious and partial, adieu ye angel forms of peace and repose.—While you are disembodied from reality, let us no longer pursue the chaffal, flowery prospect; it is a phantom of delusive hue.

RIGHT! insatiable sound thou art, then, enrobed in the illustrious habits of Prerogative? I no longer devote my feelings to your smiles.—Let me retire to the Cottage, and exhaust my days in tranquillity and solitude.

Liberty, which rests upon Law, as the Universe upon God the Creator, must be defined by the privileges of others.—All in this respect, are equal, and must not interfere.—To invade the possessions of a member of society: to nullify the advantages which the law affords him thereof; as it is repugnant to civil economy, and social discipline, so in a Community professing civilization, and moving by law, it is wild, pernicious, and intolerable.—But when to injury is added insolence and violence, let those who feel the principles of society, and are duly impressed with the necessity of law, silently contemplate the evil, lament its extension, and the degeneracy of the political state:—but let not, O let not, the individual, against whom, in particular, such aggravations are bent; be so lost to propriety, so daftly in the assertion of his rights, so wanting to himself; let him not, I say, resign himself to silent, listless, and dejected contemplation; let him not turn, with Christian, and Republican resignation, from groveling, glaring abuse, while his vital currents thrill with life.

True, indeed, the unhappy physician, while exercising the (though bloody) instruments of health, may be called cruel and obdurate; but he is wounded in his heart may yearn in the agencies of compassion; the tender, generous, virgin may tremble, and fall, by his side, but she will revive, arise, and rapturously applaud the deed.

P. M. M.

June 12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Disfranchisement of Newport, June 12.

ENTERED, From

Brig Eunice, Lunelo, Havana

— Rambler, Carr, Dingo

— Polly, Brown, Dingo

— Stork, Sealding, Dingo

— Ruth, Wardwell, Port au Prince

Snow Whim, Read, Havana

Sloop Swallow, Chaloner, Boston

— Concord, Cahoon, New York

CLEARED, For

Snow Elizabeth, Robinson, Bordeaux

Schooner Swallow, Sheffield, Stonington

Sloop Fam, Bliss, New York

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Pursuance of the 9th Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi Annual Dividend, will be declared and paid, on Monday the third Day of July next.

By Order of the President and Directors, M. SEIXAS, Cashier.

Newport, June 13 1797.

MR. TURNER will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, To morrow, the 14th Instant.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-House, with a commodious Shop and Store, situated on the West Side of Thames-street, opposite the North Church Lane; as good a Stand for Business as any one in said Street, and improved at present by Mr. THOMAS RUMRELL.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to J. BOURS.

Newport, June 13, 1797

FOR SALE, BY SIMON DAVIS,

A FEW Poncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

June 13.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, next Northward of Mrs. Miller's, together with an adjoining Lot of Land, extending North and South One Hundred and Thirty Feet, and East and West Forty Feet. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, at his House at the Foot of the Old Church Lane.

All Persons who have any Demands on me, I request to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to me by Book, Note, or otherwise, I desire they would call and settle the same without Delay.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

THEATRE—NEWPORT:

Exhibition of innocent Amusements—by the celebrated Mr. MAGINNIS, from LONDON.

This is to acquaint the CURIOUS, that there will be presented,

This EVENING, June 13, 1797.

And every Evening this Week (except Saturday.)

A GRAND MEDLEY OF ENTERTAINMENTS, Consisting of surprizing Deceptions, Philosophical Experiments, &c.

Calculated to gratify the EYES of the Spectators.

Box, 3s. Pitt, 1/6. GALLERY 9d.

Doors to be open at 7 o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at the Box Office, under the Theatre, on the Days of Performance, from 3 o'Clock until the Curtain rises.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Season,

at the Stable of the Subscriber, the elegant young Horse ATLAS—bred by the noted imported English Horse NIMRON, out of a large, handsome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New-England States.—Will cover for Six Dollars the Season, or for Four Dollars the single Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will initiate them to the Season; where good Attendance will be given.—Good Pasturing for Mares, at a reasonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport May 31, 1797.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.
On **IMITATION.**

ALL that is magnificent—all that is in
Thought profound,
May with Ease, in this wide, unbounded
Universe, be found.—
The superb Palace, Pyramid, and Heav'n-
cap'd Tower,
Are Indications of some imitative Pow'r:
Even mental Assemblages, are from Bodies
taken;
If this be false—Metaphysicians are mistaken.
To say the plain Truth, we are Monkey,
Apes, to imitate,
How then, can we presume to claim, what
is called creative?

IMITATOR.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by
Messrs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,
and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single
Load.—Also, **MOLASSES** of a superior
Quality, for retailing.

A New Assortment of **GOODS**,
suitable for the Season, and as cheap as
can be afforded by any Person in Town or
Country,

JUST OPENED,
And ready for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Corner of the
Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street.

The smallest Favours, in the Line of
his Business, will be gratefully received.
Newport, May 29, 1797.

Green & Tillinghast

Inform the Public,

That they have just received a
large Supply of **GOODS**, suitable for
the Season—which they are selling at the
most reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

THE Subscriber respectfully
informs those Parents, who are desirous
of the Education of their Children in the
useful Branches—Reading, Writing, and
Arithmetic—that he on Monday the 29th
Instant opened a **SCHOOL**, at the Store
formerly occupied by William Redwood,
next Door South of Robert Lawton's, Spring-
field.

Those intrusting their Children with his
Care, may be assured of every Exertion to
render their Time and Money as not mispent,
on reasonable Terms—by

JOH HERRICK,

Newport, May 30, 1797

N. B. The lower Part of said Store to be
Let.

To be **LET**,
The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to **WILLIAM REDWOOD** situate
on Easton's Point, and Part thereof immediately
given.—Also his **MANSION HOUSE**,
on the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply
to **V. WIGHTMAN.**

Newport, 15th May, 1797

Fresh Teas.

BEST HYSON by the Chest
—**ROSEA**, by the Chest and Half
Chest, just received from New York, and
imported in the Ship **ONTARIO** arrived these
from **CANTON**, about Ten Days since.

To be Sold by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
In Town Street, Corner of the Old Church
Lane.

He has also for sale, an Assortment of
DRY GOODS as usual, suitable for the
Season.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their **MANUFACTORY**, in Pelham-
Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,
and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

A L S O,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manu-
factured within the United States

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale,
by the Quarter C. & P. Pound.

Also twenty four Barrels **First Super-**
FINE FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Green Burroughs

Has for Sale, at his Store near Bannister's
Wharf, and opposite Thomas Townsend's,
fundry Articles, among which are, as fol-
lows, viz.

Different Size Iron Pots, Ket-
tles, Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Basons,
Spiders, Skillets, Dags, and Bake Pan Covers,
of different Sizes; Cast Boxes, wrought
Handirons, Flatirons, Frying Pans, Shovel
and Tong, Knives and Forks, Ladies,
Skimmers, and Scoop Shovels, Spades, Stock
Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Hammers,
Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Gimblets,
Files, Marking Irons, Palm Irons, Nail
Needles, Hinges, Jack Knives, Penknives,
Razors, Shears, Scissors, Brafs Cocks, Spoon,
Bullet, and Shot Moulds; Inkstands, Jew-
Harps, Iron and Pewter Spoons, Flints and
Steel, Shoemaker's Tools, Snuff Boxes, Shoe
and Knee Buckles, Fish Hooks, Spikes, Plank
Nails, and 10d. 8d. 6d. 4d. and 2d. Nails,
Pump and Clapper, Ditto, Mens' and Womens'
Combs, Pins, Needles, small Looking Glasses,
Shaving Boxes, Time Glasses, Sheathing,
Wrapping, Writing, and Bonnet Paper; Hats,
Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Cotton Wool and
Wick, old Copper Brafs, Lead, Pewter,
cast and wrought Iron, Weavers' Sleys, new
Pewter, Tin, Earthen and Stone Ware;
Barrels and Half Barrels, Ship Buckets,
Pails, Bows, Sieves, Piggins, Mortars,
Boxes, Hanks, Hand Pumps, Leather, &c.
Wool Cards, hard Soap, Indigo, Pepper,
Allspice, Ginger, Flour, Rice, Tea, Coffee,
Sugar and Molasses; Salt Fish, Vinegar,
Oars, Chalk, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Turpen-
tine and Rosin, Spanish Brown, Red Oaker,
Lampblack, Lime, Glue, Copperas, Alum,
Logwood, Fustick, Redwood, Brimstone, Cor-
dage, Bolt Rope, Wurmors, Spun yarn, Marline
Twine, Deep Sea Lead and Lines, Log Lines,
Bed Cords, Bonnet and Latchet Ditto; Cod
Lines and Fishing Lines of all Sizes.

Several of the above Articles by Wholesale,
viz. Chalk, Oakum, Naval Stores, Lamp-
black, Paper, Indigo, Brimstone, Lime,
Spanish Brown, Vinegar, &c. &c.

He also pays Cash or any of the above
Articles—for old Silver, Brafs, and Copper;
Pewter, Lead, and Iron; Junk, Oakum,
Cotton and Linen Rags, Quait and Cafe
Bottles.

He sincerely Thanks all his Customers
for past Favours, solicits their Continuance,
and is ready and willing to leave them.
Newport, May 29, 1797

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-
Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Vir-
ginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib
Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and
Pine Joists, Smoak'd Herring, Dry Bals, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,
Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coat-
ings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India
Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose,
Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the
Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens'
and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine,
Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a
Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candies,
Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A **HOUSE** in good Repair, with
Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated
on Thames Street.

Likewise—One **SHIP** of 225 Tons—One
BRIG of 110 Tons—Two **SCHOONERS**,
One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons
Burthen.

Just Imported, and now Opening,
at his Store, a little to the Northward of
the Church, in the Back Street, and for
Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very
extensive Variety of the most fashion-
able and elegant Kind of Liverpool **CROCK-**
ERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,

Tureens, in the imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown
Edge, and Cream Colour,

Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imita-
tion of Pies,

Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,

High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

Those Ladies who will please to call
at his Store, he is confident, may accommo-
date themselves with almost any Article, in
the above Ware, they may have Occasion for,
and of the newest Fashion.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Consisting of Dwelling-Houses,
Store Houses, a large Distillery, and
Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—
For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire
of the Printer,

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,

Old Sable **BAR-IRON**,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
HARD SOAP, per Box.

And, **MOLASSES** by the
Hoghead.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburg clean

Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron,
of the best Qualities, flat and square,
of every Dimension,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,

Oznabrigs, Bagging, Neffian Rolls, Britan-
nias, brown Stiches, Dowels, Stripes and
Checks, Platelles Royales,

Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-
Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package

French Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin
of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,

New-England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per
Hoghead,

Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Win-
dow Glasses,

Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburg Cordial Cases.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of

Crockery and Glass Ware assorted;
Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes
of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tum-
blers, Wine-Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few
Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.
French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half
Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask;
a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale
or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry,
Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy;
Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hylon
Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many
other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogheads and Tierces of good
Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and
the Public in General, that he has
just received at his Store, directly
opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant As-
sortment of **DRY GOODS**, suitable
for the Season, which he is determin-
ed to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his
former Customers, and requests a
Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent
Mustard, in Quarter and Half-Pound
Bottles.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Inform the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite
Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Assortment of DRY
GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A Variety of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patchings,
Book and Jaconet Muslins, wrens Cotton,
Plated, Silk and Thread Hosi; Muslin and
Chintz Shawls; and Yard wide Irish
Linen, a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and
Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of
English and India Satins; an Assortment of
Mourning's Vest Patterns; Dimities and Mus-
linets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton
and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams—Surfines
and Lutchings, of different Colours; Brown
and White Sheetings; Cotton and Linen Pocket
Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an
Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and
Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons,
Tammies, Saltinets, Durans, Ticklers and
Vests; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths;
Superfine and coarse Calfimers; Flannel,
Baize, Coating, Duffel, and a large Supply of
India Cottons, from 10d to 2/6 per Yard—
and many other Articles too tedious to enu-
merate

Also, Rice and Indigo by the Cask or smaller
Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn
—All which he is determined to sell, on very
low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,

Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable **IRON**,
CORDAGE,

MOLASSES, of the best
Quality, by the Hoghead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best
Mile-of-May and St. Ubes **SALT**.

AND

50 Hogheads of the best Quality
MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quar-

ter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,

COFFEE, by the Bag,

MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,

FRESH RAISINS,

CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Wich's,
No. 2.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

Likewise,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of **CASSIA**,

12 lb. **NUTMEGS**,

30 lb. **CLOVES**.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made

COLOURS. Also, an Assortment
of neat **GUN LOCKS** and **BRASS FUR-**

NITURE, **POWDER** and **SHOT**, and an
Assortment of **CROCKERY WARE**.

Likewise—Ten Boxes of **MOULD**
CANDLES—**CHOCOLATE**, by the Box—
—A Quantity of excellent **SPANISH**
SEGARS, and Six **SMALL ARMS**, in
good Order.

A L S O,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, from
AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds
viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sort
Rauish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram
Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme
large double Pink, &c.

New Goods

From **EUROPE**, and the **EAST**
INDIES.

A very general Assortment

Imported in the last Ships,
And now selling, by Wholesale and Retail
At the usual low Prices, by

Thomas Greer

AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the **BUCK**
Near the **RED MARKET**,

Where the best Attention will be
paid to their Old Friends, and all other
who shall please to favour them with the
Custom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Clot
Flannel, and other Produce, will be received
in Pay, equal to Cash, as usual.

May 16, 1797.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New
Church Lane,

Most respectfully informs the Public in ge-
neral, and his Customers in particular,
that he has received from New York,
general Assortment of **DRY GOODS**,
the most fashionable Kind, and latest Im-
portation, which he is now selling as low
as can be bought in the New England
States, amongst which are—

London superfine Broad

Cloths and Calfimers, of the most fashion-
able Colours—Marcelles Quilting for Vests—
Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-
Wide, very fashionable Colours.

Also a Confignment of Yard Wide
Linen, which will be sold very cheap by the
Piece or single Yard, for Cash or on
Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Business, in
his various Branches, and Gentlemen can
be furnished with complete Suits at the
lowest Price.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

On IMITATION.

ALL that is magnificent—all that is in Thought profound, May with Ease, in this wide, unbounded Universe, be found.—The superb Palace, Pyramid, and Heav'n-capt Tower, Are Indications of some imitative Power: Even mental Assemblages, are from Bodies taken; If this be false—Metaphysicians are mistaken. To say the plain Truth, we are Monkeys, Apes, to imitate, How then, can we presume to claim, what is called creative?

IMITATOR.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

A New Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, and as cheap as can be afforded by any Person in Town or Country,

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street.

The smallest Favours, in the Line of her Business, will be gratefully received. Newport, May 29, 1797.

Green & Tillinghast

Inform the Public,

That they have just received a large Supply of GOODS, suitable for the Season—which they are selling at the most reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those Parents, who are desirous of the Education of their Children in the useful Branches—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic—that he on Monday the 29th Instant opened a SCHOOL, at the Store formerly occupied by William Redwood, next Door South of Robert Lawton's, Spring-Street.

Those intrusting their Children with his Care, may be assured of every Exertion to render their Time and Money as not mispent, on reasonable Terms—by

JOB HERRICK.

Newport, May 30, 1797

N. B. The lower Part of said Store to be Let.

To be LET, The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, situate on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE, on the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, 15th May, 1797.

Fresh Teas.

BEST HISON by the Chest—BONEA, by the Chest, and Half Chest, just received from New York, and imported in the Ship ONTARIO, arrived there from CANTON, about Ten Days since.

To be Sold by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

He has also for Sale, an Assortment of DRY GOODS as usual, suitable for the Season.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

A L S O,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy four Barrels Fresh Super-Fine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Green Burroughs

Has for Sale, at his Store near Bannister's Wharf, and opposite Thomas Townend's, sundry Articles, among which are, at following, viz.

Different Size Iron Pots, Kettles, Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Bafons, Spiders, Skillets, Dags, and Bake Pan Covers, of different Sizes; Cast Boxes, wrought Handirons, Flatirons, Frying Pans, Shovel and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Ladies, Skimmers, and Scoop Shovels, Spades, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Hammers, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Gimblets, Files, Marking Irons, Palm Irons, Sail Needles, Hinges, Jack Knives, Penknives, Razors, Shears, Scissors, Brass Cocks, Spoon, Bullet, and Shot Moulds; Inkstands, Jew-Harps, Iron and Pewter Spoons, Flints and Steels, Shoemaker's Tools, Snuff Boxes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Fish Hooks, Spikes, Plank Nails, 20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. 4d. and 2d. Nails, Pump and Clapper, Ditto, Mens' and Womens' Combs, Pins, Needles, small Looking Glasses, Shaving Boxes, Time Glasses, Sheathing, Wrapping, Writing, and Bonnet Paper; Hats, Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Cotton Wool and Wick, old Copper Bras, Lead, Pewter, cast and wrought Iron, Weavers' Sleys, new Pewter, Tin, Earthen and Stone Ware; Barrels and Half Barrels, Ship Buckets, Pails, Bowls, Sieves, Piggins, Mortars, Boxes, Hanks, Hand Pumps, Leather, &c. Wool Cards, hard Soap, Indigo, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Flour, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Molasses; Salt Fish, Vinegar, Oats, Chalk, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Rosin, Spanish Brown, Red Oaker, Lampblack, Lime, Glue, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Fustick, Redwood, Brimstone, Cordage, Bolt Rope, Wurmors, Sponyarn, Marline Twine, Deep Sea Lead and Lines, Log Lines, Bed Cords, Bonnet and Latchet Ditto; Cod Lines and Fishing Lines of all Sizes.

Several of the above Articles by Wholesale, viz. Chalk, Oakum, Naval Stores, Lampblack, Paper, Indigo, Brimstone, Lime, Spanish Brown, Vinegar, &c. &c.

He also pays Cash or any of the above Articles—for old Silver, Brass, and Copper; Pewter, Lead, and Iron; Junk, Oakum, Cotton and Linen Rags, Quart and Cafe Bottles.

He sincerely Thanks all his Customers for past Favours, solicits their Continuance, and is ready and willing to serve them.

Newport, May 29, 1797

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Vir-

ginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, Smoked Herring, Dry Bais, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street, Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticcks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hosi, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few near Table Services, Water Plates,

Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey, Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,

Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,

Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,

Very Elegant Tea-Pots,

High and Low Candlesticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Consisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.

For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP, Raven's DUCK, Russia DUCK, Old Sable BAR-IRON, CORDAGE, of all Sizes, Hard SOAP, per Box. And, MOLASSES by the Hoghead.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburg clean

Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar-Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods, Cordage of every Dimension,

Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality, Oznabrigs, Bagging, Neffian Rolls, Britannias, brown Silchas, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platelles Royales,

Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil-Cloths by the Package

French Cogniac-Brandy, and Holland Gin of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,

New-England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hoghead,

Fine and superfine Flour,

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window-Glass,

Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.

Hamburg Cordial Cases.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of

Crockery and Glass Ware afforded; Cases of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask;

a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy;

Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogheads and Tierces of good Molasses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Quarter and Half-Pound Bottles.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are,

A Variety of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches;

Book and Jacquet Muslins; mens' Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hosi; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; 1/2 and Yard wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of

Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslins; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams—Sarsnets and Lutehrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheetings; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an

Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths;

Superfine and coarse Casimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffel, and a large Supply of

India Cottons, from 10d to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, Rice and Indigo by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn—All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,

Russia DUCK,

Ravens' Ditto,

Old Sable IRON,

CORDAGE, of the best

Quality, by the Hoghead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best

Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT,

A N D

50 Hogheads of the best Quality

MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quar-

ter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,

COFFEE, by the Bag,

MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,

Fresh RAISINS,

CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Wolch's,

No. 2.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKewise,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing

3 Bales of CASSIA,

12 lb. NUTMEGS,

30 lb. CLOVES.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made

COLOURS. Also, an Assortment

of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FUR-

NITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an

Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD

CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box

—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH

SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in

good Order.

A L S O,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, from

AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds,

viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sort

Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram;

Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme;

large double Pink, &c.

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May 16, 1797.

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Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8

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Also a Consignment of Yard Wide Irish

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Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Business, in all

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furnished with complete Suits at the shortest

Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.